

**REMARKS**

The office action of October 21, 2005 has been carefully reviewed and these remarks are responsive thereto. Prior to entry of this amendment, claims 1-5, 7-23, 26-33, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 49-55 and 57 are pending and stand rejected. Applicants herein amend claims 1-6 and 7-11. Applicants cancel claims 12-23, 26-33, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 49-55 and 57. Applicants also add new claims 58-73. No new matter has been introduced.

The office action rejected claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. This rejection is obviated by the current amendments to claim 10. The office action also rejected claims 16, 26, 27, 32, 41 and 46 under § 112, but said rejections are obviated by cancellation of those claims.

The office action rejected claims 1-2, 7, 10-13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 26-29, 32, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46 and 57 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 based on U.S. Patent 6,342,908 (Bates et al. hereinafter "Bates") in combination with U.S. Patent 6,133,898 (Ludolph et al., hereinafter "Ludolph"). The office action rejected claims 3-5, 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 30, 31, 33 and 49-55 under § 103 based on Bates and Ludolph in further combination with L. Poole, *Mac OS 8.5 Bible* (hereinafter "Poole").

Amended claim 1 recites that (in response to selection of a second window displaying features of a second application), a first application is no longer displayed in a main display area (which main display area occupies at least half of the display), and features of the second application are instead displayed in the main display area. Applicants have found no description of this feature in Bates, Ludolph or Poole. Claim 1 further recites that the method is performed in a wireless mobile terminal. Applicants have similarly not found a teaching of this feature in Bates, Ludolph or Poole. Claims 2-5, 7-11 and 58-60 depend from claim 1, and are allowable at least because of said dependency.

New claim 61 is directed to a wireless mobile terminal configured to perform steps similar to those of claim 1. Accordingly, claim 61 (as well as its dependent claims 62-73) are also allowable.

Finally, Applicants traverse the combinations of the Bates, Ludolph and Poole references. The office action states the following at pages 5-6:

It would have therefore been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Bates and Ludolph before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the shrunken windows taught by Bates, such that they are updated in a real time manner, as done by Ludolph. It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize this combination, because such windows provide the user with up-to-date information regarding underlying applications, without the user having to access the application, as is demonstrated by Ludolph. Bates and Ludolph thus teach a method like recited in claims 1, 12, and 38. Moreover, Bates teaches that this method may be implemented on computer having a display device, a controller, a user interface, and a browser that accesses a server (for example, see column 2, line 65 -- column 5, line 65). Such a computer implementing the above-described method of Bates and Ludolph is considered a terminal, like recited in each of claims 20, 28, and 43, and is understood to comprise a storage medium like recited in claim 57.

The office action states the following at pages 9-10:

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Mac OS 8.5, Bates, and Ludolph before him at the time the invention was made, to modify Mac OS 8.5 such that non-selected windows gradually decrease in size and move towards the border of the display, as taught by Bates and Ludolph. It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize this combination, because gradually moving and decreasing the size of windows reduces clutter on the display, yet allows the user to efficiently find windows of interest, as is taught by Bates (for example, see column 1, line 29 -- column 2, line 44). Accordingly, Mac OS 8.5, as modified by the teachings of Bates and Ludolph, is considered to teach a method like that recited in claims 3-5, 8-9, 14-15, and 18-19.

Applicants respectfully submit that the office action has in both of the above-quoted portions failed to explain why a person skilled in the art would be motivated to combine the teachings of Bates and Ludolph or to combine Bates, Ludolph and Poole. Instead, the office action has simply assumed that the combinations are obvious, and then proceeded to list advantages of the combinations. This does not explain why a person skilled in the art would, *ab initio*, think to combine these references' teachings.

Finally, the office action states the following:

The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. §1.111(C) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The Pasquali and Kolnick U.S. Patents cited therein each teach updating features of displayed graphical user interface windows in a real time manner.

Applicants respectfully observe that the office action has provided no explanation of why a person skilled in the art would be motivated to combine the Pasquali or Kolnick references with each other or with other art of record.

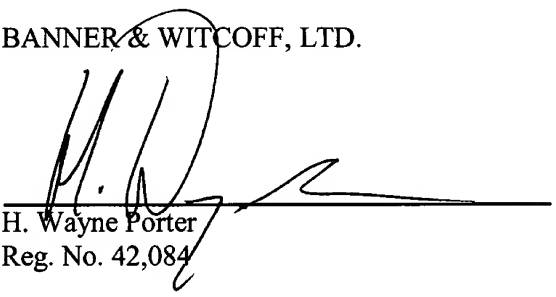
It is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner believe that anything further is desirable in order to place the application in even better form for allowance, the Examiner is respectfully urged to contact Applicants' undersigned representative at the below-listed number.

Respectfully submitted,

BANNER & WITCOFF, LTD.

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